

[Continued from first page.]

total exclusion of all foreign Powers, not worthy of being taken into the Senator's estimate of the advantages of the acquisition? Who, at all acquainted with the history and geography of this continent, does not know that the Mississippi could not have remained in the hands, and its navigation continued subject to the control, of a foreign Power without imminent danger to the stability of the Union? Is the cost of the public domain undeserving of any credit on account of the vast sums which, during the greater part of this century, you have been receiving into the public treasury from the custom-houses of New Orleans and Mobile? Or on account of the augmentation of the revenue of the Government, from the consumption of dutiable articles by the population within the boundaries of the two former provinces? The national benefits and advantages accruing from their possession have been so various and immense that it would be impossible to make any mere pecuniary estimate of them. In any aspect of the subject, the Senator's petty items of Indian annuities must appear contemptible in comparison with these splendid national acquisitions.

But the public lands are redeemed. They have long been redeemed. President Jackson announced, more than eight years ago, an incontestable truth when he stated that they might be considered as relieved from the pledge which had been made of them, the object having been accomplished for which they were ceded, and that it was in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American People. That which Congress has the power to do, by an express grant of authority in the Constitution, it is in my humble opinion imperatively bound to do by the terms of the deed of cession. Distribution, and only distribution, of the proceeds of the public lands, among the States, upon the principles proposed, will conform to the spirit and execute the trust created in the deeds of cession. Each State, upon grounds of strict justice as well as equity, has a right to demand its distributive share of those proceeds. It is a debt which this Government owes to every State—a debt, payment of which might be enforced by process of law if there was any forum before which the United States could be brought.

And are there not, sir, existing at this moment the most urgent and powerful motives for this dispensation of justice to the States at the hands of the General Government? A stranger, listening to the argument of the Senator from New York, would conclude that we were not one united people, but that there were two separate and distinct nations—one acted upon by the General Government, and the other by the State Governments. But is that a fair representation of the case? Are we not one and the same people, acted upon, it is true, by two systems of Government, two sets of public agents—the one established for general and the other for local purposes? The constituency is identical and the same, although it is doubly governed. It is the bounden duty of those who are charged with the administration of each system so to administer it as to do as much good and as little harm as possible, within the scope of their respective powers. They should also each take into view the defects in the powers or defects in the administration of the powers of the other, and endeavor to supply them as far as its legitimate authority extends, and the wants or necessities of the People require. For if distress, adversity, and ruin come upon our constituents from any quarter, should they not have our active exertions to relieve them as well as all our sympathies and our deepest regrets? It would be but a poor consolation to the General Government, if such were the fact, that this unhappy state of things was produced by the measures and operation of the State Governments, and not by its own. And, if the General Government, by a reasonable and legitimate exercise of its authority, could relieve the People, and would not relieve them, the reproaches due to it would be quite as great as if that Government itself, and not the State Governments, had brought these distresses upon the People.

The powers of taxation possessed by the General Government are unlimited. The most fruitful and the least burdensome modes of taxation are confided to this Government exclusive of the States. The power of laying duties on foreign imports is entirely monopolized by the Federal Government. The States have only the power of direct or internal taxation. They have none to impose duties on imports, not even luxuries; we have. And what is their condition at this moment? Some of them are greatly in debt, at a loss even to raise means to pay the interest upon their bonds. These debts were contracted under the joint encouragement of the recommendation of this Government and prosperous times, in the prosecution of the laudable object of internal improvements. They may have pushed, in some instances, their schemes too far; but it was in a good cause, and it is easy to make reproaches when things turn out ill.

And here let me say that, looking to the patriotic object of these State debts and the circumstances under which they were contracted, I saw with astonished and indignant feelings a resolution submitted to the Senate, at the last session, declaring that the General Government would not assume the payment of them. A more wicked, malignant, Danton-like proposition was never offered to the consideration of a deliberative assembly. It was a negative proposition, not a negative of any affirmative resolution presented to the Senate, for no such affirmative resolution was offered by any one, nor do I believe was ever thought or dreamed of by any one. When, where, by whom, was the extravagant idea ever entertained of an assumption of the State debts by the General Government? There was not a solitary voice raised in favor of such a measure in this Senate. Would it not have been time enough to have denounced assumption when it was seriously proposed? Yet at a moment when the States were greatly embarrassed,

when their credit was sinking, at this critical moment, was a measure brought forward, unnecessarily, wantonly, and gratuitously, made the subject of an elaborate report, and exciting a protracted debate, the inevitable effect of all which must have been to create a distrust in the ability and good faith of the debtor States. Can it be doubted that a serious injury was inflicted upon them by this unprecedented proceeding? Nothing is more delicate than credit or character. Their credit cannot fail to have suffered in the only place where capital could be obtained, and where at that very time some of the agents of the States were negotiating with foreign bankers. About that period one of the Senators of this body had in person gone abroad for the purpose of obtaining advances of money on Illinois stock.

The Senator from New York said that the European capitalists had fixed the value of the State bonds of this country at fifty per cent.; and therefore it was a matter of no consequence what might be said about the credit of the States here. But the Senator is mistaken, or I have been entirely misinformed. I understand that some bankers have limited their advances upon the amount of State bonds prior to their actual sale, to fifty per cent. in like manner as commission merchants will advance on the goods consigned to them, prior to their sales. But in such an operation it is manifestly for the interest of the States, as well as the bankers, that the bonds command in the market as much as possible above the fifty per cent.; and any proceeding which impairs the value of the bonds must be injurious to both. In any event, the loss would fall upon the States; and that this loss was aggravated by what occurred here, on the resolution to which I have referred, no one, at all acquainted with the sensitiveness of credit and of capitalists, can hesitate to believe. My friends and I made the most strenuous opposition to the resolution, but it was all unavailing, and a majority of the Senate adopted the report of the committee to which the resolution had been referred. We urged the impolicy and injustice of the proceeding; that no man in his senses would ever propose the assumption of the State debts; that no such proposal had, in fact, been made; that the debts of the States were unequal in amount, contracted by States of unequal population, and that some States were not in debt at all. How then was it possible to think of a general assumption of State debts? Who could conceive of such a proposal? But there is a vast difference between our paying their debts for them, and paying our own debts to them, in conformity with the trusts arising out of the public domain, which the General Government is bound to execute.

Language has been held in this Chamber which would lead any one who heard it to believe that some gentlemen would take delight in seeing States dishonored and unable to pay their bonds. If such a feeling does really exist, I trust it will find no sympathy with the People of this country, as it can have none in the breast of any honest man. When the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WESTER) the other day uttered, in such thrilling language, the sentiment that honor and probity bound the States to the faithful payment of all their debts, and that they would do it, I felt my bosom swelling with patriotic pride—pride, on account of the just and manly sentiment itself; and pride, on account of the beautiful and eloquent language in which that noble sentiment was clothed. Dishonor American credit! Dishonor the American name! Dishonor the whole country! Why, sir, what is national character, national credit, national honor, national glory, but the aggregate of the character, the credit, the honor, the glory, of the parts of the nation? Can the parts be dishonored, and the whole remain unsullied? Or can the whole be blighted, and the parts stand pure and untainted? Can a younger sister be disgraced without bringing blushes and shame upon the whole family? Can our young sister Illinois (I mention her only for illustration, but with all feelings and sentiments of fraternal regard) can she degrade her character as a State without bringing reproach and obloquy upon all of us? What has made England—our country's glorious parent—(although she has taught us the duty of eternal watchfulness, to repel aggression, and maintain our rights against even her)—what has made England the wonder of the world? What has raised her to such pre-eminence in wealth, power, empire, and greatness, at once the awe and the admiration of nations? Undoubtedly, among the prominent causes, have been the preservation of her credit, the maintenance of her honor, and the scrupulous fidelity with which she has fulfilled her pecuniary engagements, foreign as well as domestic. An opposite example of a disregard of national faith and character presents itself in the pages of ancient history. Every school-boy is familiar with the phrase "Punic faith," which at Rome became a by-word and a reproach against Carthage, in consequence of her notorious violations of her public engagements. The stigma has been transmitted down to the present time, and will remain forever uneffaced. Who would not lament that a similar stigma should be affixed to any member of our Confederacy? If there be any one so thoroughly imbued with party spirit, so destitute of honor and morality, so regardless of just feelings of national dignity and character, as to desire to see any of the States of this glorious Union dishonored, by violating their engagements to foreigners, and refusing to pay their just debts, I repel and repudiate him and his sentiments as unworthy of the American name, as sentiments dishonest in themselves and neither entertained nor approved by the people of the United States.

Let us not be misunderstood on our feelings and opinions be perverted. What is it that we ask? That this Government shall assume the debts of the States? Oh! no, no. The debts of Pennsylvania, for example (who is, I believe, the most indebted of all the States.) No, nor from it. But seeing that this Government has the power, and, as I think, is under a duty, to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, and that it has the power, which the States have not, to lay duties on foreign luxuries, we propose to make that distribution, pay our debt to the States, and save the States, to that extent at least, from the necessity of resorting to direct taxation, the most onerous of all modes of levying money upon the People. We propose to supply the deficiency produced from the withdrawal of the land fund by duties on luxuries, which the wealthy only will pay, and so far save the States from the necessity of burdening the poor. We propose that, by a just exercise of incontestable powers possessed by this Government, we shall go to the succor of all the States, and, by a fair distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among them, avert, as far as that may avert, the ruin and dishonor with which some of them are menaced. We propose, in short, such an administration of the powers of this Government as shall protect and relieve our common constituents from the embarrassments to which they may be exposed from the defects in the powers or in the administration of the State Governments.

Let us look a little more minutely at consequences. The distributive share of the State of Illinois in the land proceeds would be, according to the present receipts from the public lands, about \$100,000. We make distribution, and she receives it. To that extent it would then relieve her from direct taxation to meet the debt which she has contracted, or it would form the basis of new loans to an amount equal to about two millions. We refuse to make distribution. She must levy the hundred thousand dollars upon her population in the form of direct taxation. And, if I am rightly informed, her chief source of revenue is a land tax, the most burdensome of all taxes. If I am misinformed, the Senators from Illinois can correct me.

(Here Messrs. ROBINSON and YOUNG explained, stating that there was an additional source in a tax on the stock in the State Bank.) Still the land tax is, as I had understood, the principal source of the revenue of Illinois.

We make distribution, and if necessary, we supply the deficiency which it produces by an imposition of duties on luxuries, which Illinois cannot tax. We refuse it, and having no power herself to lay a duty on any foreign imports, she is compelled to resort to the most convenient and oppressive of all modes of taxation. Every vote, therefore, which is given against distribution is a vote, in effect, given to lay a land tax on the people of Illinois. Worse than that it is a vote, in effect, refusing to tax the luxuries of the rich, and rendering inevitable the taxation of the poor; that poor in whose behalf we hear, from the other side of the Chamber, professions of such deep sympathy, interest, and devotion! In what attitude do gentlemen place themselves who oppose this measure—gentlemen who taunt us as aristocrats, as the friends of the banks, &c., gentlemen who claim to be the peculiar guardians of the Democracy? How do they treat the poor? We have seen at former sessions a measure warmly exposed, and finally carried by them, which they represented would reduce the wages of labor. At this session, a tax which would be borne exclusively by the wealthy, encounters their opposition. And now we have proposed another mode of benefiting the poor, by distribution of the land proceeds, to prevent their being borne down and oppressed by direct taxation; and this, too, is opposed from the same quarter! These gentlemen will not consent to lay a tax on the luxuries of the affluent, and, by their votes, insist upon leaving the States under the necessity of imposing direct taxes on the farmer, the laboring man, the poor, and all the while set up to be the exclusive friends of the poor! [A general laugh.] Really, sir, the best friends appear to be the worst enemies of the poor, and their greatest enemies their best friends.

The gentlemen opposed to us have frightened themselves, and have sought to alarm others, by imaginary dangers to spring from this measure of distribution. Corruption, it seems to be the order of the day! If I did not misunderstand the Senator from South Carolina, he apprized us of the precise sum—one million of dollars—which was adequate to the corruption of his own State. He knows best about that; but I should be sorry to think that fifty millions of dollars could corrupt my State. What may be the condition of South Carolina at this time I know not; there is so much fog enveloping the dominant party that it is difficult to discern her present latitude and longitude. What she was in her better days—in the days of her Rutledges, Pinckneys, Sumpters, Lowndeses, Cheveses—we all well know, and I will not inflict pain on the Senator by dwelling on it. It is not for me to vindicate her from a charge so degrading and humiliating. She has another Senator here, far more able and eloquent than I am to defend her. Certainly I do not believe, and should be most unwilling to think, that her Senator had made a correct estimate of her moral power.

It has been indeed said that our whole country is corrupt; that the results of recent elections were brought about by fraudulent means; and that a foreign influence has produced the great political revolution that has just taken place. I pronounce that charge a gross, atrocious, treasonable libel on the People of this country, on the institutions of this country, and on liberty itself. I do not attribute this calumny to any member of this body. I hope there is none who would give it the slightest countenance. But I do charge it upon some of the newspapers in the support of the other party. And it is remarkable that the very press which originates and propagates this foul calumny of foreign influence has vindicated the right of unnaturalized foreigners to mingle at the polls, in our elections; and maintained the expediency of their owning portions of the soil of our country, before they have renounced their allegiance to foreign sovereigns.

I will not consume the time of the Senate in dwelling long upon the idle and ridiculous story about the correspondence between the London bankers and some Missouri bankers—a correspondence which was kept safely until after the Presidential election in the hands of the directors of what is vaunted as a genuine Locofoco bank in that State, when it was dragged out by a resolution of the Legislature, authorizing the sending forth persons and papers. It was then blazoned forth as conclusive and damning evidence of the existence of a foreign influence in our Presidential election. And what did it all amount to? These British bankers are really strange fellows. They are foolish enough to look to the safety of their money advanced to foreigners if they are not going to ruin; they will not lend him; and if they see a nation pursuing the same road, they are so unreasonable as to decline vesting their funds in its hands. If they find war threatened, they will speculate on the consequences; and they will indulge in conjectures about the future condition of a country in given contingencies! Very strange! They have seen—all the world is too familiar with—the embarrassments and distresses brought upon the people of the United States by the measures of Mr. Van Buren and his illustrious predecessor. They conclude that, if he be re-elected, there will be no change of those measures, and no better times in the U. States. On the contrary, if Gen. Harrison be elected, they argue that a sound currency may be restored, confidence return and business once more be active and prosperous. They therefore tell their Missouri banking correspondents that American bonds and stocks will continue to depreciate if Mr. Van Buren be re-elected; but that, if his competitor should succeed, they will rise in value and sell more readily in the market. And these opinions and speculations of the English bankers, carefully concealed from the vulgar gaze of the people, and looked up in the vaults of the Locofoco bank, (what wonders they may have wrought there have not been disclosed,) are dragged out and paraded as full proof of the corrupt exercise of a foreign influence in the election of Gen. Harrison as President of the United States. Why, sir, the amount of the whole of it is, that the gentlemen calling themselves, most erroneously, the Democratic party, have administered the Government so badly that they have lost all credit and confidence at home and abroad, and because the People of the United States have refused to trust them any longer, and foreign bankers will not trust them either, they utter a whining cry that their recent signal defeat has been the work of foreign influence!

[Loud laughter in the galleries. The CHAIRMAN calls to order, and threatens to leave the chamber.] Democratic party! They have not the slightest pretension to this denunciation. In the school of 1776, in which I was taught, and to which I have

ever faithfully adhered, we were instructed to be watchful and jealous of Executive power, enjoined to practice economy in the public disbursements, and urged to rally around the People and not attach ourselves to the Presidential car. This was Jefferson's democracy. But the modern democrats who have assumed the name, have reversed all these wholesome maxims, and have given to democracy a totally different version. They have run it down, as they have run down, or at least endangered State rights, the right of instruction—admirable in their more sublime—and all other rights, by perversion and extravagance. But, thank God, true democracy and true democrats have not been run down. Thousands of those who have been deceived and deluded by false colors will now eagerly return to their ancient faith, and unite under Harrison's banner, with their old and genuine friends and principles, as they were held at the epoch of 1776. We shall, I trust, be all once more united as a fraternal band, ready to defend liberty against all dangers that way threaten it, and to hold up the country against all that shall menace it from abroad.

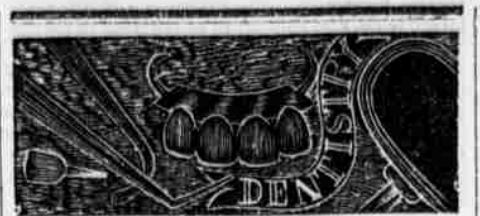
But to return from this digression to the patriotic apprehension entertained by Senators of corruption, if the proceeds of the public lands should be distributed among the States. If, in the hands of the General Government, the land fund does not lead to corruption, why should it in the hands of the State Governments? Is there less danger from the fund if it remain undivided and concentrated, than if it be distributed? Are the State Governments more prone to corruption than the Federal Government? Are they more wasteful and extravagant in the expenditure of the money of the People? I think that if we are to consult purity and economy, we shall find fresh motives for distribution.

Mr. President, two plans of disposing of the vast public domain belonging to the United States have been, from time to time, submitted to the consideration of Congress and the People. According to one of them, it should not have been regarded as a source of revenue, either to the General or to the State Government. That I have, I think, clearly demonstrated, although the supporters of that plan do press the argument of revenue whenever the rival plan is brought forward. They contend that the General Government, being unitary, or less competent than the State Governments, to manage the public lands, it ought to hasten to get rid of them, either by reduction of the price, by donation, by pre-emption, or by sales to certain States, or by all these modes together.

Now, sir, it is manifest that the public lands cannot be all settled in a century or centuries to come. The progress of their settlement is indicated by the growth of the population of the United States. There have not been, on an average, five millions of acres per annum sold, during the last half century. Larger quantities will be probably hereafter, although not immediately, annually sold. Now, when we recollect that we have at least a billion of acres to dispose of, some idea may be entertained, judging from the past, of the probable length of time before the whole is sold. Prior to the sale and settlement, the uncultivated portion of the public domain must remain either in the hands of the General Government, or in the hands of the State Governments, or pass into the hands of speculators. In the hands of the General Government, if that Government shall perform its duty, we know that the public lands will be distributed on liberal, equal, and moderate terms. The worst fate that can befall them would be for them to be acquired by speculators. The emigrant and settler would always be at a disadvantage, and the sale and settlement, at known rates, rather than at the speculative, or unknown rates fixed by his cupidity or caprice. But if they are transferred from the General Government, the best of them will be engrossed by speculators. That is the inevitable tendency of reduction of the price by graduation, and of cession to the States within which they lie.

The rival plan is for the General Government to retain the public domain, and make distribution of the proceeds in time of peace among the several States, upon equal and just principles, according to the rule of federal representation. This plan is to the rule of federal representation, and in time of peace, to the proceeds of their vigorous prosecution. We think that the administration of the public lands had better remain with the common Government, to be regulated by uniform principles, then confided to the States, to be administered according to various, and, perhaps, conflicting views. As to that important part of them which was ceded by certain States to the United States for the common benefit of all the States, a trust was thereby created, which has been voluntarily abandoned to the United States, and which they are not at liberty now to decline or transfer. The history of public lands held in the United States demonstrates that they have been wasted or thrown away by most of the States that owned any, and that the General Government has displayed more judgment and wisdom in the administration of them than any of the States. Whilst it is readily admitted that revenue should not be regarded as the sole or exclusive object, the pecuniary advantages which have been derived from this great national property to both the States and the Union ought not to be altogether overlooked.

The measure which I have had the honor to propose settles this great and agitating question forever. It is founded upon no partial and unequal basis, aggrandizing a few of the States to the prejudice of the rest. It stands on a just, broad, and liberal foundation. It is a measure applicable not only to the States now in being, but to the Territories, as States shall hereafter be formed out of them, and to all new States as they shall rise tier behind tier to the Pacific Ocean. It is a system operating upon a space all most boundless, and adapted to all future time. It was a noble spirit of harmony and union that prompted the Revolutionary States originally to cede to the United States. How admirably does this measure conform to that spirit and tend to the perpetuity of our glorious Union! The imagination can hardly conceive one fraught with more harmony and union among the States. If to the other ties that bind us together as one people be superadded the powerful interest springing out of a just administration of our extensive public domain, by which, for a long succession of ages, in seasons of peace, the States will enjoy the benefit of the great and growing revenue which it produces, and in periods of war that revenue will be applied to the prosecution of the war, we shall be forever linked together with the strength of adamant chains. No section, no State, would ever be mad enough to break off from the Union, and deprive itself of the inestimable advantages which it derives. Although thirty or forty more new States should be admitted into this Union, this measure would cement them all fast together. The honorable Senator from Missouri near me (Mr. Linn.) is very anxious to have a settlement formed at the mouth of the Oregon, and he will probably be gratified at no very distant day. Then will be seen Members of Congress from the Pacific States scaling the Rocky Mountains, passing through the country of the grizzly bear, descending the turbid Missouri, entering the father of rivers, ascending the beautiful Ohio, and coming to this Capitol to take their seats in its spacious and magnificent halls. Proud of the commission they bear, and happy to find themselves in council with friends and brothers and countrymen, enjoying the inculcable benefits of this great confederacy, and among them their annual distributive share of the issues of a nation's inheritance, would even they, the remote People of the Pacific, ever desire to separate themselves from such a high and glorious destiny? The land which is to be dedicated to these great and salutary purposes does not proceed from a few thousand acres of land to be disposed of; but of more than ten hundred millions of acres; and age after age may roll away, State after State arise, generation succeed generation, and still the fund will remain not only unexhausted but improved and increasing, for the benefit of our children's children to the remotest posterity. The measure is not one pregnant with jealousy, discord, or division, but it is a far-reaching, comprehensive, healing measure of compromise and compromise, having for its patriotic object the harmony, the stability, and the prosperity of the States and the Union.



John H. Potts,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that in addition to his other business, he will hereafter devote particular attention to DENTAL SURGERY.

He inserts Teeth on gold plate and pivots, so natural as to escape detection; and proves nearly or quite as useful as the natural Teeth, for the ordinary purposes of life.

DECAYED TEETH carefully filled with gold and other substances, to prevent further decay, and warranted.

Fayette, Sept. 12th, 1840.

26—1f

Wm. H. McKinstry.

PRactical HATTER.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
HATS & CAPS,
No. 11, Market St. (one door above Maine).
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of HATS & CAPS of every description, which he will sell very low for cash or city acceptances. Country Merchants will find it their interest to give him a call.
St. Louis, Feb. 1840.—49-6 mos.

DR. SPOHN'S

Sick Headache Remedy

Never fails to give relief in 15 or 20 minutes after taking the first dose, and perseverance according to the directions soon effectually removes all pain from the head and sickness from the stomach, and the person feels perfectly cured. When the first symptoms of an attack of sick headache are felt, the remedy should be resorted to immediately and one or two doses is then sufficient to remove every vestige of the complaint. It gives universal satisfaction to all who try it. Sick Headache, Nausea, and vomiting are only complications of the same disease, and both are effectually cured by this article without change of diet or occupation.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. TALBOT.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.,

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]

I hereby certify, that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring about once in two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain. I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy, as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened, has found immediate relief, and is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of C. P.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Pink Expecto-rant Syrup.

The cases of Consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expecto-rant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. TALBOT.

HEWES

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

This article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which have defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is invariably, after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the NERVE and BONE, with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Maiden Lane, N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. TALBOT.

DR. SPOHN'S

Heath Elixir.

There is not one case of Fever in a thousand, but may be effectually broken up and removed by the use of this Elixir. It removes all acidity in digestion, bilious matter and constipation from the stomach and bowels. It operates gently and effectually on the bowels, and powerfully on the kidneys and the skin. It removes all unpleasant feelings after a hearty meal, and promotes a good appetite. It needs only a trial to give perfect satisfaction. It has become a general practice with many to use this article in all cases of colds, pains in the bones, or heavy disagreeable feelings, tending to headache or chilliness. For hoarseness, if taken through the day, it completely restores the voice without producing sickness. Whooping cough, and all coughs of children are cured by it. The stomach is kept in perfect order by it, and it is quite impossible that any disease should commence while a person is using this Syrup.

If taken daily it produces a ruddy, healthy, and young appearance, by driving off all the humors of the system. Sold at 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y., by Comstock & Co. and by all respectable Druggists.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. TALBOT.

Look to your Pantries and Bedrooms.

Roach and Bed Bug Bane.

The subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with this certain and immediate remedy for these noxious vermin, and has consented at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner. He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chestnut street,) that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and these certificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.

E. SAUNHOLTZ,

Inventor and Proprietor.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. TALBOT.

KRING & POTTS, WATCH MAKERS & JEWELERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old stand in Fayette, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have just received and offer for sale

6 dozen SILVER PENCILS, a fine article, 200 pair of superior SPECTACLES.

A great variety of FINGER RINGS, BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, &c. of the latest fashion, all of which will be sold on moderate terms. Fayette, May 15th, 1841.—9

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Fayette, and vicinity, that they have just received from the Eastern Cities, and are now opening in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Shirley, a very large, and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of

Dry Goods; Groceries;
China, Glass and Queens-ware;
Hard-ware; Boots & Shoes;
Bonnets, Hats & Caps,

together with a very fine assortment of JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, all of which they are determined to sell on the most liberal terms.

As their stock of WOOLEN GOODS is very large and fresh, and their determination is to sell CHEAP, they would respectfully suggest that it might be to the advantage of those wishing to purchase to give them a call.

PERRY & BILLINGSLEY.

Fayette, Nov. 21.—35 tf

N. B. A liberal discount will be made on Cash sales.

P. & B.

Hays' Liniment.

The only true and genuine Recipe, and so declared by the oath of Mr. Solomon Hays, has never been made known to any person or persons except to Messrs. Comstock and Co., and they only have the right to prepare the said genuine Liniment, which has established a reputation for effectually curing the Piles in every case, and in all the various stages of the complaint; also Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Sores and Ulcers of long standing. All who have ever used it are highly pleased with its effects, and all who are in need of cures for any of the complaints mentioned, are respectfully requested to ask any one who has ever used it. And we refer with confidence to all who know of the article, and especially to Matthew J. Myers, Esq., Athens, N. Y., and Gen. Duff Green, late of Washington city, all of whom speak in the strongest terms and with the fullest confidence on personal application and knowledge of its positive and never failing cures.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of Comstock and Co., that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you and test by that, or never buy, if it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y., and by nearly every storekeeper in America.

For sale at the Drug and Bookstore of Dr. TALBOT.

Look Out!!

"Caution" is the Parent of Safety. An attack of the "Piles" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT.—There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None genuine without the name of Comstock & Co. written on the wrapper.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold at No. 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug and Bookstore of Dr. TALBOT, Fayette.

Caution Circular.

To Druggists and Country Merchants. Those valuable articles, OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAYS' LINIMENT for the Piles, &c., have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting those preparations, will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Comstock's articles. The true articles have the name or signature always on the wrapper, and vendors will do well to remember that when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends throughout the Union are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeiters appear in their respective places.

Respectfully,

COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

This article was first introduced into the New York market about 20 years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it has fallen, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar,) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to get up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of good quality; but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of Comstock & Co. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without the name of Comstock & Co. is made in the same way and is just as good, all such pretensions are false and known to be so by the Counterfeiters.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, only at No. 71 Maiden Lane, N. Y., by Comstock & Co., and by nearly every storekeeper throughout America.